

BEDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report
of
Medical Officer of Health
FOR
1910.

To the Bedford Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for the year 1910, on the Sanitary and Public Health conditions of the District, accompanied by the usual tables.

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT.—Adopting the principle laid down by the Registrar General in estimating the population, I show a still further decrease. I am of opinion that this continued decrease will not be verified by the Census which will be taken in April of this year.

BIRTH RATE.—The births registered during the year were 376, giving an average of 21·3 per 1000. I am glad to report there has been an increase in the number of births, a fact which indicates that a larger number of young people than usual have remained in the district, instead of migrating to the towns.

DEATH RATE.—The corrected death rate for the whole district is 12·8, which is the lowest for 10 years. The death rate in a Rural District is no guide as to health and sanitary conditions, because the average age in the country is much higher, and we expect a greater death rate among those of advanced age.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The deaths of infants under one year were 24, making a death rate of 63·8. This is a very low rate for infants, and speaks well for the mothers who have the care of the children. 16 out of the 24 were due to Premature Birth and Congenital Defects and Weakness, which are quite unavoidable. The remaining 8 were due to Convulsions, Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, and Whooping Cough.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN.—33 deaths occurred among children under five years of age, which is about the same as last year.

MORTALITY OF THE AGED.—The deaths at 65 and upwards were 127, and of these 45 were registered as deaths from Senility. One man died in his 102nd year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever	67
Diphtheria.....	8
Erysipelas	3
Puerperal Fever	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Total.....	80

SCARLET FEVER.—67 cases notified, all were removed and treated at the Isolation Hospital. All recovered.

Most of these cases occurred in two villages, Milton Ernest and Riseley, and were traced to the original source in both villages. The remainder were sporadic cases, the origin of such is difficult to locate. I found it necessary to recommend the closing of the Schools at Riseley and Bolnhurst on account of this disease.

DIPHTHERIA.—8 cases notified. All removed to the Isolation Hospital, 1 death is recorded. These cases occurred in different villages.

MEASLES.—There have been epidemics in the villages of Goldington, Poddington and Milton Ernest, requiring closing of the Schools. No deaths occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER.—I am glad to report the complete absence of this fever in the district.

ERYSIPELAS.—3 cases notified, all of which were of a mild type. No deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.—2 deaths were registered. There have been several epidemics which necessitated the closing of the Schools at Carlton, Yelden, Great Barford, Keysoe, Cople, Renhold and Thurleigh.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.—5 deaths, giving a death rate of .28 per 1000.

CANCER.—15 deaths, giving a death rate of 851 per million. This is considerably below our usual rate, but if the deaths for the last five years are taken, the average will be 20.1 per annum, a death rate of 1124 per million.

The death rate of the whole of England in 1905 was 885 per million. From these figures it will be seen how fallacious it is to judge from one year's number of deaths.

It has long been recognised that the County has a very high death rate from this disease. Unfortunately science has not yet revealed to us the causes of cancer, but it is a well known fact that unclean habits are a strong predisposing cause. I feel it my duty therefore to impress upon the inhabitants of the villages, the importance of procuring a good and wholesome water supply where there is one available at a moderate cost.

PHTHISIS.—11 deaths. During the year I have had only one notification of Phthisis. It does not seem that much good has been derived from the present system of notification.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The subjoined report shows the number of cases treated in the Hospital during the year:—

	Scarlet Fever.					Diphtheria.					Total.
Wymington	1	...	...	...	...	1
Willington	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Colmworth	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Melchbourne	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milton Ernest	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Goldington	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roxton	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Oakley	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Riseley	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
Bolnhurst	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Kempston (Rural)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pavenham	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wootton	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Clapham	1	...	...	...	1
Wilstead	2	...	...	...	2
Eastcotts	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Wilden	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
				67			8				75
Kempston (Urban)	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bedford Union	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Little Barford	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
				83			8				91

FOR THE BEDFORD RURAL DISTRICT.—Total admissions 75. Discharged 68. Deaths 1. Patients under treatment on December 31st, 6.

FOR THE KEMPSTON URBAN DISTRICT.—Remaining from previous year 5. Total admissions 12. Discharged 15. Deaths 1. Patients under treatment on December 31st, 1.

FOR THE BEDFORD UNION.—Total admissions 3. Discharged 2. Deaths 0. Patients under treatment on December 31st, 1.

FOR LITTLE BARFORD.—Total admissions 1. Discharged 1. Deaths 0.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.—The Hospital has not been used during the year, but is in readiness for any emergency.

During the year there has been a considerable increase in the number of Scarlet Fever cases, all of which have been treated at the Isolation Hospital. The village principally affected was Milton Ernest.

The outbreak started with a very mild case, and several families were infected. After the first outbreak was over, several sporadic cases occurred which spread over many months of the year. It is hoped now that there will not be any further outbreak. The houses were all well disinfected after each case. The milk supply was examined but there was no reason to suspect that the milk was at fault.

In the other villages the outbreaks were confined to one or two families only. The Isolation Hospital was found most useful and without doubt assisted in preventing the disease from spreading. The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital was quite sufficient to deal with all cases, and to leave sufficient room for isolating suspicious ones, and for keeping them under observation.

The type of Scarlet Fever which occurs now-a-days is of a mild form and makes it difficult at times to detect the disease. These mild cases are often overlooked, especially if it happens to be the first one.

We have been free from any epidemic of Diphtheria, the few cases there have been were quite isolated ones.

I am glad to report there has been no case of Typhoid Fever this year.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The district is a large one as far as area is concerned. The northern portion is undulating ground traversed by the Ouse valley, through which the river runs. The land in the valley is composed of gravel and alluvial deposit. The undulating portion is mostly clay, and of that variety known as boulder clay. The southern portion is flat, and is composed of gravel and alluvial deposit. The chief occupation is that of agriculture. There are a few factories such as leather dressing and milling, and many small workshops in the villages employing one or two hands.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—I have for the last three years drawn your special attention to the accommodation of the working classes, and I am glad to report that a Committee has been formed to inquire whether there are sufficient houses for the needs of the villages, and whether the houses are suitable for habitation, and what means can be adopted to solve the question. The Committee have met several times and have invited the Parish Councils to give their opinion as to the requirements of their respective parishes. Some of the Parish Councils have expressed the opinion that the accommodation of the working classes is insufficient, and that if houses were erected under the Housing and Town Planning Act, they would be readily occupied, providing the rent was in proportion to the wages received. The Committee have recommended that six cottages be erected at Sharnbrook on six roods of land belonging to the parish. The plans of the cottages are drawn up in accordance with the memorandum issued by the Local Government Board, and are approved by your Council. The next step is for the plans to be forwarded to the Local Government Board, and an official enquiry to be held.

The Committee recommended that the scheme for supplying other villages with houses be postponed until they can ascertain whether the experiment at Sharnbrook has a good prospect of success. If it is successful, they will then consider applications from other villages. From my personal knowledge of Sharnbrook, and the expressions of opinion of many working men and their wives, I am quite sure that the cottages will be readily taken, and the efforts to benefit their condition will be appreciated.

All the houses in the district are being systematically inspected and a record kept of them. Special attention has been given to those houses that are dilapidated or in an unsanitary condition. The Sanitary Inspector has been the officer appointed under the requirements of the Housing and Town Planning Act.

In a district like this, it is not an easy matter to decide what standard of house accommodation should be adopted in order to act fairly towards the landlord and tenant. There are houses in some of the villages which I do not consider should be used for dwelling purposes, but if they were condemned, the occupants would be rendered homeless.

WATER SUPPLY.—The following villages are now served with public water supplies—Renhold, Cardington, Elstow, Wymington, Harrowden and Biddenham. To the above list Goldington will shortly be added. The pipes are already laid to Goldington, and the connections to the various houses are about to be made. This village has been seriously handicapped by the want of good water, and its development has been postponed on this account. I consider that now water has been laid on, and the various insanitary conditions remedied, there is a good prospect of it becoming a prosperous village.

There are other villages which ought to take advantage of the opportunities of providing themselves with good and wholesome water. I am referring to the villages of Great Barford, Roxton, Cople and Eastcotts. The water mains already pass through or close to these villages, and the expense of providing them with water should not be prohibitive.

Many people do not realise the importance of having a good and wholesome supply within a reasonable distance. The wells in all these villages are shallow, and have no protection from surface pollution. With our present knowledge it is impossible to enumerate the various illnesses that are attributable to polluted water, but I have no doubt that when the origin of many of our obscure diseases have been ascertained, some of them will be found to have been caused by drinking impure water over an extended period of time.

There is another village, the water supply of which the Council will sooner or later have to consider, I refer to Clapham. This village is situated close to Bedford, and houses have been erected without any regard to the pre-existing ones. The curtilages of the original houses have in many cases been encroached upon, and there is not sufficient garden area left for the disposal of slop-water and house refuse, so that the wells which are shallow and unprotected are liable to be polluted from these causes. In addition to this the river Ouse overflows its banks and the main road is often covered. The wells on the lower side of the road are at these times under water. If ever Clapham has the good fortune to be served with a Public Water Supply, the Isolation Hospital could be connected, which would be an indispensable boon in the case of fire.

The question of improving the water supply in some of the distant villages remains the same. It is a matter of considerable importance to the well-being of the community when the occupiers of houses have to rely, for drinking purposes, on the water that is collected from the road side ditches.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND THE REMOVAL OF EXCRETA.

HARROLD.—One of the most satisfactory sanitary improvements accomplished during the year is the concreting of the bed of the open ditch in Brook Lane. This ditch has been for some time a very objectionable feature, drains emptied into it and all sorts of rubbish were deposited in it, and it caused a serious nuisance which has been abated. It can now be kept clean with very little attention.

WOOTTON.—The drainage to which I referred last year has been completed. 350 yards of 9 in. and 6 in. pipes have been laid to take the drainage from houses which previously utilized the convenience of the road side ditch to dispose of their sewage.

COTTON END, EASTCOTTS.—There has been an open ditch by the road side into which many houses drained. This has been piped for a distance of 80 yards, with a 9 in. sewer, and has removed a serious nuisance.

SHARNBROOK.—The Odell Road Sewage Disposal Works continue to act satisfactorily with a little attention, which the Sanitary Inspector devotes to it.

The filter beds at the Sharnbrook House Sewerage Works have not proved to be capable of dealing efficiently with the effluent which comes from the septic tank. The owner has arranged to take out the filtering medium and replace it with a material through which the effluent will be able to filter.

The small Sewage Works at Kennel Hill have occasionally given rise to an objectionable effluvia especially during the summer months. It is proposed to turn the present cesspool into a septic tank and irrigate the effluent through the subsoil, which is of a gravel nature so as to purify it before entering the brook. The work is about to be commenced.

WYMINGTON.—The Sewage Works and Scavenging are managed in a satisfactory manner.

An attempt was made this year to introduce a Scavenging System in Sharnbrook, similar to the lines on which the Wymington Scavenging System is worked, but owing to the apathy and want of interest shewn by the inhabitants, the scheme could not be carried out.

I consider that the larger villages in the district should have some scavenging system, and where they do not seem inclined to assist the Council in carrying out a self reliant scheme, the Council should entertain a proposal for procuring a scavenging cart and horse with a permanent man to visit weekly those villages which require his attention. In many villages the space at the rear of the house is very confined and it is impossible for the occupants to keep them clean and tidy. There are still many privy middens in the neighbourhood. This form of excreta disposal is a most objectionable one where houses are crowded together. The villages which I consider should be thus treated are, Turvey, Harrold, Sharnbrook, Riseley, Milton Ernest, Clapham, Elstow, New Fenlake, Wilstead, Great Barford and Goldington.

During the year a systematic house to house inspection of 17 Parishes has been made by the Sanitary Inspector, according to the schedule arrangement approved by the Council. Most of the nuisances found have been abated. In a few cases the nuisances were not abated immediately, but with a little tact and patience on the part of the Sanitary Inspector it was found that all difficulties could be surmounted.

It gives me much pleasure to say that your Inspector has performed his duties in a very conscientious and careful manner, and has shown a great interest in his work. It is proposed to inspect half the district in each year, so that those villages which were not systematically inspected last year will have special attention this year.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Number of premises registered since Regulations came into force, January, 1900...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Number of persons now carrying on trade	...	...	...	...	...	104
„ „ Cowsheds inspected, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	162
„ „ Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	56
Cowsheds having floors and drains defective	...	...	...	...	...	19
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cowsheds with insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water supplies requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of cows	...	...	...	...	...	1605

During the year 16 persons have been registered.

A circular letter was sent out to all cowkeepers and dairymen directing their attention to the provisions laid down in the regulations with respect to cleansing and limewashing, namely, “that all cowsheds and dairies must be thoroughly limewashed during the month of May.” It is quite reasonable for this matter to slip the memory of those concerned, but after they received this circular, no such excuse could be offered. It did have a very good effect, and the Inspector found this year fewer cowsheds and dairies which required limewashing.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are nine slaughter houses which in some cases are not kept in a clean condition, nor receive periodical limewashing. There are no regulations in this district dealing with slaughter houses. This is one of the matters which the Council may have to consider in the future.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—There were on the register at the end of the year 237 Workshops, including Bakehouses and Laundries. 205 inspections have been made during the year. Written notices, dealing with nuisances, were given in 31 instances, and all have been abated.

The following is a summary:—

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	13
Want of drainage of floor...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective drainage and other defects	...	...	...	...	10
Insufficient closets and ashpits	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable and defective closets...	...	...	...	...	3
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	1

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 42 Bakehouses on the Register, which are kept in a fairly sanitary condition. Notices were served in 11 instances to limewash, 1 defective drain, 1 insufficient ventilation, 2 defective and insanitary privies converted to pails. The nuisances have all been abated.

LAUNDRIES.—There are six Laundries that come under the provisions of the Act. Notice to limewash was given in one instance.

PETROLEUM.—Five licenses have been granted under the Act.

NUISANCES.—Mr. Chapman, the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, has supplied the following Returns for 1910 :—

(1)	Foul ditch, pools and water courses.....	31
(2)	Defective and untrapped drainage ..	134
(3)	Insufficient drainage	9
(4)	Offensive accumulations	114
(5)	Dilapidated and insanitary privies, converted to pails	89
(6)	Insufficient closet accommodation.....	13
(7)	Want of ashpits and proper covers	9
(8)	Want of proper covers to wells and cesspools.....	13
(9)	Polluted and insufficient water supplies	9
(10)	Samples of water taken for analysis.....	21
(11)	Water certificates granted to new houses ..	41
(12)	Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	5
(13)	Houses unfit for habitation—3 demolished, 4 partly unfit.....	7
(14)	Houses cleansed under Sec. 46	21
(15)	Cases of overcrowding	8
(16)	Closing orders under Sec. 17 H	3
(17)	Notices to landlords under Sec. 15	3
(18)	Defective roofs and want of eaves gutter.....	14
(19)	Number of rooms disinfected after Scarlet Fever	180
(20)	„ „ „ „ Diphtheria	24
(21)	„ „ „ „ Consumption	7
(22)	„ „ „ „ Puerperal Fever	3
(23)	„ „ „ „ Erysipelas.....	1
(24)	„ Schoolrooms „ „ Measles .	2
(25)	„ „ „ „ Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria	5
(26)	„ „ „ „ Whooping Cough.....	1
(27)	„ „ „ „ Chicken Pox.....	1

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES :—

(28)	Want of cleanliness	32
(29)	Defective drainage and floors	20
(30)	„ and insufficient ventilation	5
(31)	Polluted water supply	3

SUMMARY.

Inspections.	No.	Nuisances found.		Nuisances remedied.	
House to House inspection	1979	...	544	...	531
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces ...	205	...	31	...	31
Cowsheds and Dairies	218	...	60	...	60
			635		622
Houses & Schools Infectious Diseases	57	No. of Rooms Disinfected		209	
„ „ Non-notifiable Diseases	10	„	„	„	20
	2469				229

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Plans approved for the following:—

New Houses	56
Additions	8
Other Building, Stables, Farm Premises, Cowsheds, Dairies and Washhouses	14
Temporary Buildings	4
New Drainage	1
	<hr/>
	83
	<hr/>

INSPECTIONS.

Foundations	50
Drain Tests	42
Completion and intermediate	61
	<hr/>
	153
	<hr/>

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

A Committee has been appointed to consider this question, but they had also to consider the Housing Scheme under the House and Town Planning Act. At present no report has been made to the Council, but the Surveyor is engaged in drawing up Bye-Laws which will be presented to the Committee.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER K. PARBURY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 15th, 1911.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1900	19350	439	22·7	38	81	297	13·3	...	...	12	269	13·9
1901	18849	412	21·8	32	77·7	213	11·3	...	...	33	246	13·05
1902	18800	383	20·4	41	107	259	13·7	17	15	27	271	14·4		
1903	18750	423	22·6	32	75	216	11·5	5	4	37	249	13·3		
1904	18700	388	20·7	33	85	224	11·9	2	...	37	261	13·9		
1905	18650	398	21·3	34	85	222	11·9	1	...	32	254	13·6		
1906	18600	426	22·9	33	77·4	256	13·7	1	...	22	278	14·9		
1907	17957	393	21·8	23	58·5	223	12·3	1	...	24	247	13·75		
1908	17878	373	20·8	28	75·06	209	11·6	6	2	21	230	12·8		
1909	17748	365	20·5	25	68·4	229	12·8	2	2	31	258	14·5		
Averages for years 1900-1909.	18528	400	21·5	31·9	79	234	12·4	foreign 4·3	t years 3·2	27	256	13·8		
1910	17619	376	21·3	24	63·8	198	11·2	2	1	30	227	12·8		

*Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

	Total population at all ages.....	18,849	} At Census of 1901.
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered with water)	Number of inhabited houses	4,623	
	Average number of persons per house.....	4·08	

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCAL- ITIES.	1. WYMLINGTON.				2. TURVEY.				3. BEDFORD AND CARDINGTON.				4. BEDFORD AND KEMPSTON.				5. RISELEY.				6. HARROLD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.				
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.				
1901	1038				1747				5789				3704				4217			2355				
1907	1162	21	5		1618	31	27	1	5486	124	78	12	3740	92	45	5	3782	77	53	4	2169	48	36	1
1908	1210	20	9	2	1611	30	19	2	5461	129	67	7	3746	91	46	5	3775	68	57	10	2160	45	34	1
1909	1236	17	11	1	1593	24	23	2	5417	129	83	9	3752	86	44	4	3718	73	54	5	2134	36	43	4
1910	1262	18	8	4	1575	32	17	1	5373	127	84	10	3759	91	29	3	3662	74	61	3	2109	34	28	4

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					Wymington.	Turvey.	Bedford and Cardington.	Bedford and Kempston.	Riseley.	Harrold.	Wymington.	Turvey.	Bedford and Cardington.	Bedford and Kempston.	Riseley.	Harrold.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...																	
Cholera ..	...																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	8	1	6	1			1	4	2	1			1		4	2	1		8
Erysipelas ...	3				1			2	1										
Scarlet Fever ...	67	25	32	5	5			16	5	45	1				16	5	45	1	67
Typhus Fever ...	...																	
Enteric Fever ...	...																	
Relapsing Fever ...	...																	
Continued Fever ...	...																	
Puerperal Fever ...	1			1			1						1						
Plague ...	...																	
Phthisis ...	1				1			1						1					
Totals ...	80	26	38	7	7		2	23	8	46	1	2			20	7	46	1	75

Oakley Isolation Hospital. Total available beds, 25. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.						Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	Wymington.	Turvey.	Bedford and Cardington.	Bedford and Kempston.	Riseley.	Harrold.	
Small-pox														
Measles														
Scarlet fever														
Whooping-cough	2	1	1							2				1
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup	1			1							1			1
Croup														
Fever { Typhus														
Enteric														
Other continued... ..														
Epidemic influenza														
Cholera														
Plague														
Diarrhœa	2	2						1					1	
Enteritis														
Gastritis	1					1							1	
Puerperal fever														
Erysipelas... ..														
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	11			1	3	6	1	1	1	3	2	4		
Other tuberculous diseases	5		2		1	2						4	1	
Cancer, malignant disease	15					7	8			4	4	5	2	
Bronchitis	13	2	2				9		1	3	2	6	1	
Pneumonia	4				1		3		1	1	1	1		
Pleurisy														
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2					2				1		1		
Alcoholism														
Cirrhosis of liver }	3					1	2		1	1		1		
Venereal diseases... ..														
Premature birth	9	9												
Diseases and accidents of parturition	1				1			1		4	2		2	
Heart diseases	28				1	8	19		6	11	5	5	1	
Accidents	10		2	2	1	4	1			7	2	1		
Suicides	1					1				1				
Senile decay	45						45	1	5	22	3	7	7	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Thrombosis	30					9	21	1		9	1	14	5	
Congenital defects	2	2										1	1	
Marasmus	5	5								4		1		
Convulsions	3	3						1		1		1		
All other causes	34	1	2	1	2	10	18	2	2	10	6	9	5	
All causes	227	25	9	5	10	51	127	8	17	84	29	61	28	2

TABLE V.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.													Total Deaths under One Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
													Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
All Causes	{	Certified</

Population (estimated to middle of 1910) 17,619.
 Births in the year : legitimate 369, illegitimate 7. Deaths in the year : legitimate infants 24, illegitimate infants 1.
 Deaths from all Causes at all ages 227.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	18	none	none.
Workshops and Workplaces	187	29	none.
Total	205	29	none.

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	
Nuisances :—			
Want of Cleanliness	13	13	none.
Want of Ventilation	1	1	none.
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	none.
Other nuisances	10	10	none.
Sanitary Accommodation insufficient ...	3	3	none.
Sanitary Accommodation unsuitable or defective	3	3	none.
Total	31	31	none.

3. HOME WORK.

Nature.	Lists received.		Addresses of Outworkers.	Inspection of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists.	Workmen.		
Bootmaking	4	15	2	15
Total	4	15	2	15

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses	42
Laundries	6
Tailors	6
Millers (Factory Workshops)	8
Gas Works	1
Dressmakers	8
Other Workshops	166
Total	237

BEDFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1910.

